

QUEBEC

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SUMMARY

Quebec, the city unique, has retained its Old World charm even down to the present time. This city is built on two levels, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River. It has a picturesque medieval appeal and abounds in historic interest. The memory of many of the early French residents of Quebec and its surrounding province is perpetuated in the names of automobiles, cities, and lakes. The present inhabitants of Provincial Quebec live much the same way as did their 17th century forefathers. Quebec's citizens maintain an unusual position. Although encircled by English speaking peoples, and pledging allegiance to the Dominion of Canada and to the British Empire, yet they keep intact the quaint modes of the civilization of their French ancestors.

QUEBEC

THE CITY UNIQUE

While other cities may become so modernized and streamlined that the visitor scarcely notices the difference between one city and the next except in location and size, Quebec, scene of the recent Allied war conference, stands out as the guardian of Old World charm in the New World.

Magnificently situated on the north bank of the mighty St. Lawrence River, its first residents were those native Americans, the Indians. When that intrepid Frenchman, Jacques Cartier, sailed up the St. Lawrence early in the 16th century, he endorsed the Indians' selection of the site as a place of safety and advantage. Samuel Champlain, Lieutenant Governor of New France, founded the colony of Quebec in 1608, where later was built a great fort. This fort, "The Citadel", is surrounded by a moat--beyond which are outer ramparts enclosing Upper Town.

The city of Quebec has long since outgrown its original site, the summit of Cape Diamond. The Citadel is now the residence of the Governor General of Canada when he is not presiding at Ottawa. The Chateau Frontenac, built on the ruins of the long-crumbling Chateau St. Louis, home of early Canadian Viceroys, overlooks the St. Lawrence River and the harbor. Dufferin Terrace, Frontenac's boardwalk, is a fashionable promenade.

The tour of these and other points of interest of the Upper Town atop Cape Diamond is an unforgettable experience for the tourist, especially if he rides in an old-fashioned, high

wheeled, one horse caleche. The Upper Town is built entirely on the majestic rock which has given Quebec its title of "The Gibraltar of America". Quebec has the distinction of being the only walled city in America. St. Louis Gate is one of the three gateways in this wall which have been preserved in their original state. From this Upper Town the city spread to the valley of the St. Charles River. This later development has been appropriately called the "Lower Town".

A resemblance to the oldest cities of Europe is striking--the medieval architecture, the narrow crooked streets, and the number and magnificence of monuments and churches. History is relived through a visit to the L'Esplanade, the museums, famous old homes, and the Basilica of Mountain Hill. Parliament Buildings located in Quebec house the seat of provincial legislature.

Through the names of lakes, cities, and motor cars, we are familiar with the names of the early French settlers of this historic city. Cadillac, Frontenac, Champlain, Joliet, Laval, LaSalle, Cartier--to recall but a few--the deeds of these men form a part of the rich heritage of Quebec, the city once the capital of the ill-fated New France. Quebec's proud recollections encompass time from the war whoops of the Algonquins and the Hurons. Encompassed too are the happenings on the nearby Plains of Abraham where the gallant Wolfe achieved victory over the no less valiant Montcalm. It is interesting to note that monuments are erected which equally honor Montcalm and Wolfe.

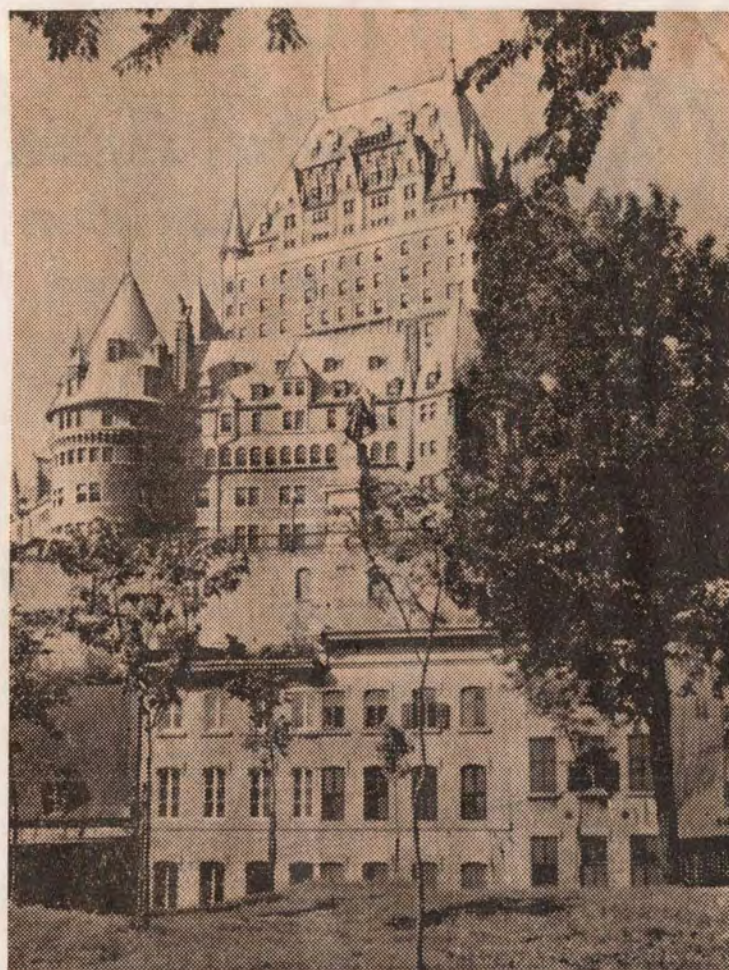
PROVINCIAL QUEBEC

La Province de Quebec is the oldest and largest of the Dominion of Canada. Its invigorating climate, the beautiful mountains, valleys, lakes, and cascading rivers delight the traveler. The majestic Montmorency Falls plunge from a height of almost three hundred feet into the St. Lawrence below Quebec. The picturesque villages with their ornate twin-spired churches, and the old Norman homesteads preserve the romance of Old France in the shadow of the Laurentian Mountains. Well traveled, modern highways lead past quaint towns, wayside shrines, and monuments to ancient French heroes. The courteous French-speaking people still prefer their outdoor bake ovens, hand looms, and spinning wheels, even as did their 17th century ancestors, thus perpetuating the Norman type customs to this day.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH CANADIANS

Explorers, soldiers, missionaries, fur-traders, farmers--to these liberty loving citizens of Quebec Province the Act of 1774 guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, their civil rights, laws, and their customs. Although encircled by English speaking peoples, and pledging allegiance to the Dominion of Canada and to the British Empire, Quebec's populace has always preferred to live by itself to preserve its identity. In spite of this pronounced individualism, down the long corridor of the years there has been no criticism of the worthy citizenship and stalwart patriotism of the French-Canadians of Quebec.

"Je me souviens", is found on the Provincial seal and on the flag of the regiment stationed at the Citadel. The true spirit of the French-Canadian is seen in this motto, which translated by him reads, "We give our loyalty to the British Crown and we consider ourselves an integral part of the Dominion of Canada, but we respect and remember the courage of our ancestors in planting a colony on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, and we pledge ourselves to keep intact the civilization which they so nobly began".



SCENE OF MILITARY CONFERENCES—Towering above a Quebec park here is the Chateau Frontenac, where high-ranking Canadian and American military leaders are conferring with British staff officers in conjunction with conferences between Prime Ministers Churchill and King and forthcoming talks with President Roosevelt.



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943.

THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

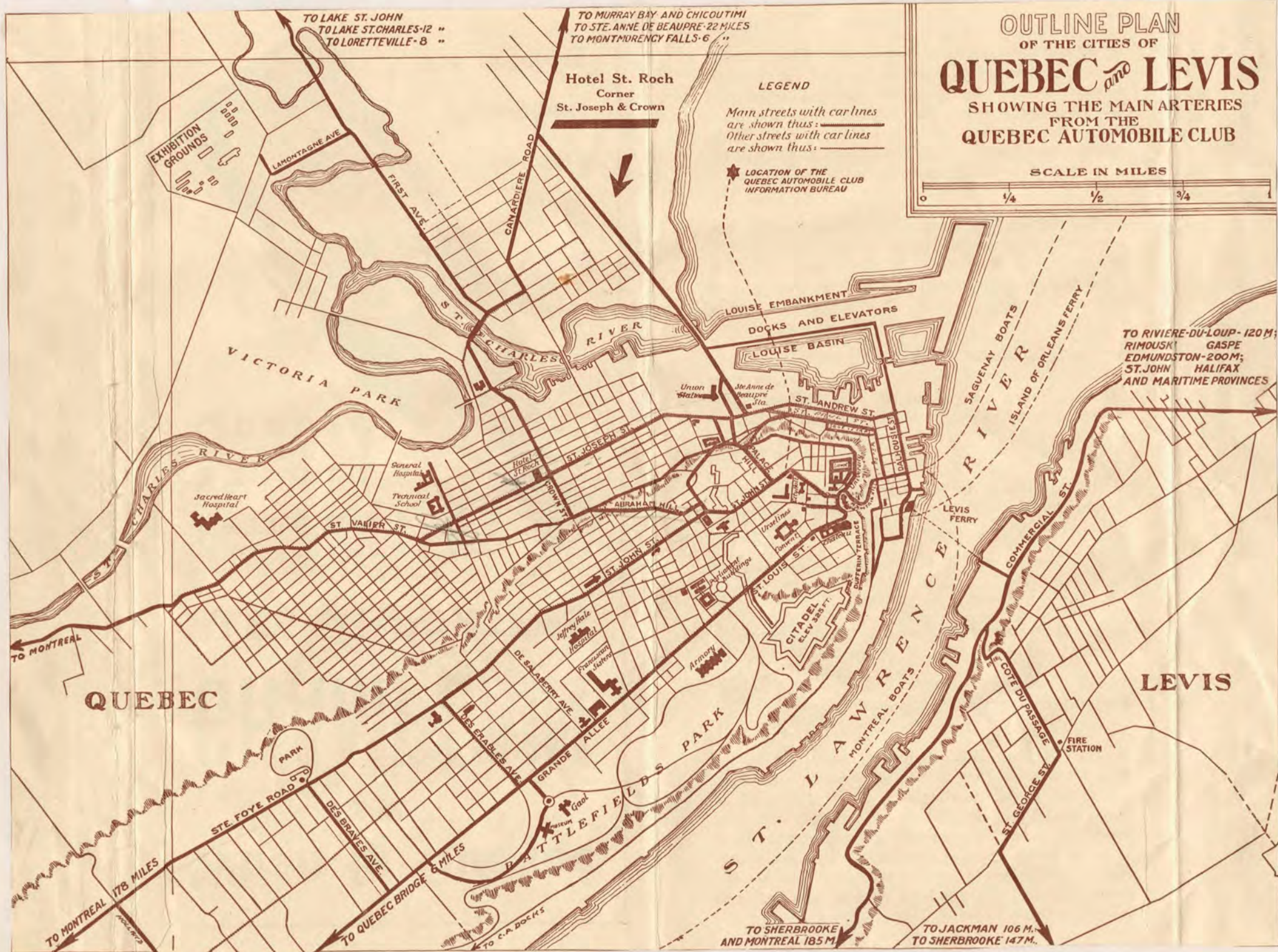
OUTLINE PLAN OF THE CITIES OF **QUEBEC and LEVIS** SHOWING THE MAIN ARTERIES FROM THE QUEBEC AUTOMOBILE CLUB

SCALE IN MILES

LEGEND

Main streets with car lines
are shown thus: 
Other streets with car lines
are shown thus: 

★ LOCATION OF THE
QUEBEC AUTOMOBILE CLUB
INFORMATION BUREAU





Jacques Cartier



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Natural-Color Photograph by William D. Boutwell

FRANCE HELD IT, BRITAIN SEIZED IT, A FRENCH-CANADIAN REGIMENT COMMANDS IT

The Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo, approved the plans which made the Citadel of Quebec at one time a Gibraltar of America. The inner fortifications—which are to-day obsolescent—overlook the moat, which in turn overlooks the outer ramparts inclosing Upper Town Quebec.



The City of Québec has been aptly called the Gibraltar of America. View of the Citadel and Cap aux Diamants



Historic entrance to an old city. The St. Louis Gate is one of the three gateways to Québec which have been preserved in their original state



Provincial Government Building, Québec. The seat of legislature of the Province erected in 1878. giving accommodation for both upper and lower chamber assemblies



Try one of these for a novel ride. A high wheeled calèche, smart equipage of centuries ago, typical of the many quaint sights of old Québec



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Natural-Color Photograph by William D. Boutwell

THE BLACK RIVERS OF QUEBEC RUN RICH IN "WHITE COAL"

Like liquid from a ladle, the torrent of Montmorency Falls, more than one hundred feet higher than Niagara Falls, spills over the edge of the Laurentian Shield plateau into the St. Lawrence River. Passengers on liners sailing up or down the river see the cascade, which bursts into view six miles below Quebec City. The province has water-power resources estimated at 13,000,000 horsepower.



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PROUD OF HIS HANDMADE "CEINTURE FLÉCHÉE"

Even if Jacques's sash is an old one made of hard-twisted wool, dyed with natural colors and mellowed by age, it is worth money. *Ceintures fléchées* made by habitants are prized like Persian rugs or hand-woven ponchos of South and Central America. The weaving of fléchées, once almost a lost art, has been revived by the Provincial Government.



Natural-Color Photograph by William D. Boutwell
A VISITOR PAUSES AT A STATION OF THE CROSS

Bronze figures reënact the Christian tragedy by the quiet hillside paths of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the Lourdes of the New World. On St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24th, and the day of days in French Canada, a colorful religious procession journeys from Quebec 22 miles to Ste. Anne, halting from time to time at wayside shrines.



The Church of St-François-de-Sales, Isle of Orleans, noted for its richness of ornamentation and artistic carvings; it is typical of rural churches of the Province.





There's no bread delivery in Gaspé, and so Madam bakes her own and finds the old-fashioned outdoor oven quite suitable to her needs





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THEIR SCHOOL IS 264 YEARS OLD

Quebec Seminary was founded in 1666 with 8 French boys, 6 Hurons and a few Algonquins. Laval University developed out of the Seminary. Boys who live in Lower Town have the fun of sliding down about 200 feet of iron guard railing on their way home from school.



Natural-Color Photographs by William D. Boutwell

FRENCH-CANADIAN SOLDIERS SHOW THEIR COLORS

French-speaking "Tommies" swear fealty to a regimental flag carrying the emblems of nations that were once sworn enemies. The lilies of France, the lion of St. George, and the maple leaves of Canada emblazon the Provincial escutcheon embroidered on the banner.

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NEW FRANCE
IN
CANADA



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Miscellaneous information and pictures obtained on a personal
trip through Quebec Province, August 1941